

# BOSTON MORNING POST.

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THURSDAY

MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

**MANHATTAN HOUSE.**  
NO. 69 DUNSTON STREET, NEW YORK.  
JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, re-spectfully informs the public, that he has taken the large building in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as Rutgers' College, for the purpose of a Hotel and Restaurant. The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupant.  
Mr Ryan will keep the Manhattan House for the accommodation of Clubs and Parties. The best wines and liquors will be furnished from his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best sources in Boston, a large portion of them being of the celebrated stocks long in the cellar of Mr Callaghan, late of the Exchange Coffee House. Rooms will be furnished for References and Courts Martial, Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the best style known in the country, and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.  
The Table d'Hôte will be supplied with every delicacy of the various seasons. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various soups will be ready every day from eleven to three. Mr Ryan is confident that in this department, his own experience will enable him to please the most fastidious epicures, both in respect to quality and style.  
Those friends who have known the character of Mr Ryan's House in Boston, he is assured, will find his accommodations better, his means more ample, and his style more elegant, interesting, and from such strangers in this city, as love excellence in the various departments of his profession, he would beg the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving satisfaction.  
House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. eptf je17

**MARLBORO' HOTEL.**  
The subscriber would respectfully give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, and is now ready to receive his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every variety of the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, so company may be received or bills will be settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the temperance principle, and while a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen travelling with their families, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day. N. ROGERS, je22

**WORCESTER HOUSE.**  
The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room—is furnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties.  
Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the City or Stages.  
All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.  
The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.  
N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.  
LYSANDER C. CLARK, je9  
Worcester, June 7, 1837.

**MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.**  
(Late Peabody Hotel.)  
No 95 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that having recently taken possession of the above establishment, which contains one hundred and twenty rooms, they are now prepared to give ample accommodation to all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.  
The table will be furnished with the best market affords.  
The Wines and Liquors also, will be of the best selections. The sleeping apartments are airy, well lighted, and comfortably furnished.  
Attentive and experienced waiters are employed, and the proprietors pledge themselves that nothing on their part shall be wanting to render this establishment every way worthy of public patronage.  
FERDINAND ROBERTS, je10  
DANIEL MIXER, 31awm

**STORE & DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.**  
The estate No 11 Kilby street, now occupied by the subscribers, with the substantial brick warehouse thereon, measuring thirty-two feet on the front, thirty-five feet six inches on the rear, and sixty-four feet deep. The lot contains 314 superficial feet.  
Also—The lot on Winthrop Place with the stone dwelling house thereon, now occupied by Geo. Bond. This estate measures on the front sixty-nine feet, and contains about 6100 superficial feet. The vacant ground fronting the principal avenue (25 by 110 ft.) may perhaps be regarded as one of the most eligible sites for a dwelling house in the city. For terms apply to WHITWELL, BOND & CO. eptw s16

**TO RENT.**  
Two new dwelling houses, as now being finished on Commercial street, near to Hanover street—one containing 16 rooms, pleasantly situated, and well located for board or houses for private families. Apply at store No 50 Washington st. of J. H. CARY. eptw s23

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
In Billerica on the road from the meeting house to Lexington, containing one hundred and seventy acres, (well fenced with stone walls,) upon which are from three to five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into tillage, mowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House; Barn, Cider Mill and House, Sheds, &c. Distance from Boston 16 miles—from Lowell 7 miles. Terms easy. Apply to LEVI BAON, on 5 Fulton street, SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber on the premises. W. J. MANN, je17

**WARE HOUSE TO LET.**  
No 19 and 25 Granite Street, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to J. H. CARY & CO No 11 Lewis wharf. eptf mh7

**HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.**  
A good dwelling house, No 22 Bow st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacrifice with immediate possession, if applied for very soon. eptf mh23

**TO LET.**  
The chambers over store No 12 Water street, suitable for the Dry Goods business. Apply at the Store. eptf mh19

**TO BE LET.**  
A Store in Federal street, recently occupied as a Grocery, with fixtures complete, a good cellar, and every convenience for business. Apply at this office. eptf mh5

**TO LET.**  
A Shop in Joy's Building. Apply to S. SIBLEY, No 79 Washington street. eptf mh28

**TO LET.**  
A three story brick dwelling house containing 9 rooms, No 57 Temple street. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, No 5 Exchange street. eptf mh12

**TO RENT.**  
A shop in Federal street, suitable for Mechanical purposes. JOHN I. SPEAR, No 7 Exchange street. eptf mh3

**TO LET.**  
And rent paid in board, a large House on Washington street, a short distance from the Worcester Rail Road. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. eptf mh18

**FOR SALE.**  
Two wooden houses, in Roxbury. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. eptf mh18

**TO LET.**  
On Orange's Bridge, little beyond the toll house, part of a new dwelling house, containing kitchen, wash room, parlor, and 3 chambers, both kinds of water, yard, &c.—rent \$100. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle square. eptf mh18

**TO LET.**  
A genteel brick house on Washington Place—possessing every convenience of modern built houses, and in first rate order. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. eptf mh18

**HOUSE TO LET.**  
A large House and Store on Milk st, to be let together, or the house will be let separate—the house has been occupied as a boarding house for several years. Apply at 47 Milk st. eptf mh18

**TO LET.**  
A genteel brick house in Washington place, possessing every convenience of modern built houses, and in first rate order. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. eptf mh18

**CROWN GLASS.**—The New England Crown Glass Company invite the attention of the public to their manufacture of Window Glass. They have taken the chambers over the store of Messrs Sumner & Hopkins, in School street, and are now opening an entire assortment of their glass for wholesale or retail.  
The better to adapt their Glass to general use, they now divide it into 4 sections, viz: N. E. No 1, Cambridge 1 and 2, and extra.  
The N. E. No 1, is composed principally of what was before termed 1st quality. The Cambridge No 1, corresponds to the former 2d quality and is altogether superior to the best of the German and other Cylinder Glass. Cambridge No 2, is a good merchantable article for factories, stores, on houses, green-houses, and buildings of the less expensive kind, and is cheaper by weight than the common glass. The 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 come at 4 and 5 cents per light, by the box.  
The extra is a small portion selected for front parlor windows—and from the greater purity of its color, and durability of its lustre, it will command a preference at the same price, over the Dutch plate Glass.  
By this certificate the purchaser may, by selecting the different qualities appropriate to the various parts of his building, obtain the glass at a great reduction from its former price, and it also supercedes the necessity for using the German Cylinder Glass, which disfigures so many of our otherwise handsome buildings.  
There is no difference in the several selections in the color, thickness, and transparency of the Glass, nor in its external brilliancy; the Cambridge No 1, therefore, is as appropriate for the higher stories of the best buildings, as the extra for the parlors.  
The impression has heretofore been general that Crown Glass was too costly except for buildings of an expensive character, but by a reference to their price current, it will be found that the cost of the New England Crown Glass over the Cylinder Glass, is judiciously selected, will not exceed one half to one per cent. of the total cost of the building, according as it may stand alone or in the block—and for all ordinary sizes at any time an expenditure of five times the amount will add so much to the beautiful appearance of the building.  
The New England Crown Glass also, by being of doubly thickness, is capable of withstanding violent winds, hail storms, severe frosts, and cracking from contraction in cold weather—its thickness also, will make the rooms warmer and more effectively excluding the cold. Its use in the end is more economical independent of its greater beauty.  
The company have now on hand 8 to 10,000 boxes of the different sizes and selections, and for all ordinary sizes an order can be executed within a week from its receipt.  
They have also on hand, a few hundred boxes of various sizes of imperfect color, suitable for grinding and backs of mirrors, which will be sold at a reduced price.  
Gentlemen building, are requested to call and examine this beautiful article for themselves, before they make their contracts. By seeing an assortment of the various qualities they will be able to judge understandingly the kind adapted to their wants.  
The office hours of the Agent in Boston are from 11 till 12, but in his absence Messrs SUMNER & HOPKINS are authorized to make sales. J. S. HASTINGS, Agent. je12 2awf

**COUGHS & COLDS.**  
**VEGETABLE COUGH COMPOUND,** for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and all diseases of the Lungs. This valuable medicine has been extensively and constantly used for several years past, and so unflinching has been its effects in all cases in which the lungs have not ulcerated, that it is now recommended to the public as an infallible remedy and relief for all the above disorders. It is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and perfectly harmless in its operation.  
**CERTIFICATES.**  
Bridgewater, April 7, 1835.  
Mr Geyer—Dear Sir—I have used one bottle of the Cough Compound prepared by you, and it has had the effect of curing my cough in three or four days, although it was an extremely violent one. I would earnestly recommend it to any one afflicted with a cough.  
Yours respectfully, D. H. FORD.  
Plymouth, Feb. 13, 1835.  
Mr Geyer—Sir—Please send me three bottles more of the Vegetable Cough Compound. It is the best medicine I have ever used for Coughs.  
Yours, &c. J. L. GARDNER.  
Sold wholesale and retail at GEYER'S Apothecary store, 104 & 106 Hanover street. Price 30 cents a bottle. M&T Gmo s21

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** would inform their friends and customers, that they have contracted for a supply of the well known superior quality of **PEACH MOUNTAIN COAL**, and are now ready to receive their orders for family supplies. We have also a supply of Furnace, Veneer, & Peacock, of the White Ash Coal and have the Sydney coal, and all kinds of wood. For terms apply to W. H. BOND & CO. at Cambridge st, near the bridge, or DANIEL S. BOND, Brig ton st, on Charles river wharf, near Cranes bridge. 2awf s25

**COAL.**—R. MOSMAN & CO., corner of Trees and Fulton streets, would respectfully give notice that they are daily receiving their supplies of Hard and Soft Coal for Grates and Stoves—among which may be found Peach Orchard and Black Heath which have a decided preference over all other A. C. Coals, together with Locksawana, Cannel, Oriell, Newcastle, Hildridge and Sydney Coals, all of which they warrant to be of the first quality, and will be delivered in any part of the city at the lowest Cash prices.  
Boston, Aug. 22, 1837. J. Lewis 2awf s23

**BOARDING.**—To let with board a convenient suit of rooms, on the second floor, suitable for a family. A few single gentlemen can be accommodated also with pleasant rooms and board. To let, a front parlor with or without board. Apply at 22 Atkinson street. 31—eoptf mh5

**MASS. STATE PRISON.**—The public are hereby informed that orders for hammered Granite, and for work in and steel, continue to be received at this institution. Orders for Penitentiary Blades, to be inserted in old blades, may be left in the Ward's box, at Briggs' Reading Room, Wilson's lane, city of Boston, and will be delivered by Mr Briggs when finished.  
All orders for Stone or other work, will receive immediate attention, and be executed in a prompt and satisfactory manner. CHARLES LINCOLN, JR., Warden. Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, June 1, 1837. 2 wisk 2awf je3

**BLACKING! BLACKING!**—H. B. COWLES, Successor to L. GOSLING & CO., 2 Frankfort street, Square, N. York, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that M. HICKMAN, the agent, being in Boston, is prepared to fill orders to any amount, with which he may be favored.  
Should any house require a supply before the Agent has an opportunity of calling on them, they please address a letter to him at the American Hotel, No 42 Hanover street, will meet with immediate attention. eptf mh17

**THE ART OF DANCING AND WALTZING.**—A CARD.—MONS. GUILGON respectfully informs his patrons and other ladies and gentlemen that his School for the reception and instruction of young Ladies, Misses and Boys in Dancing, is opened every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at Washington Hall, No 221 Washington street, opposite Franklin street.  
Gentlemen's Evening Classes, every Monday and Friday from 7 to 10. Waltzing, Galops, Hop Waltz, &c. &c. will also be instructed. For other information inquire of Mons. G. at the Hall.  
N. B. The Hall will be let to parties. 1st wisk mh5

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
OUR suit, in the late Circuit Court of the United States, at Hartford, Conn, against Josiah Banforth, and others, having established our right under the patent of William Lawrence, for the **"CHANDELIER OR HANGING LAMP,"** a second time, and decided that the UNION or FISH LAMP, of Almonz Platt, is an invasion of our right, we hereby notify all persons to abstain from the use of the said Union or Fish Lamp. Those having the charge of public buildings, as well as all others, are requested not to suffer the use of those Lamps. We have been at great expense in purchasing the patent, and have not a sense of justice will deter all persons from interfering with our rights; but if this notice is disregarded, we shall be compelled to shield ourselves from injustice, if there is power in the law to do it.  
NATHL. BACON, WM. FLUMB, 2d. Middletown, Sept. 29, 1837. o11

**DEWARD.**—Lost on Saturday evening, about half past six o'clock, between Fort Hill and South Boston Brewery a Cull-skinn Pocket-book, containing \$168 in money. Also, a Note of \$100 against J. M. Marston, and other valuable papers, enclosed in a wrapper, with this superscription on it, Oliver Marston, in care of J. W. Marston, of no use to any person but the owner, as the payment of them are stopped. As it is the property of a laboring man, the finder will do a deed of charity besides receiving the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to the undersigned, Mr George Sherwin, at Fort Hill Wharf. JOHN W. MARSTON, eptf mh18

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. MARCUS MORTON.**  
FOR LT. GOVERNOR,  
**HON. WM. FOSTER.**  
FOR SENATORS.  
MIDDLESEX.  
L. M. PARKER, FRANCIS BOWMAN,  
REUBEN BACON, JOEL FULLER,  
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.  
BRISTOL.  
SETH WHITMARSH, HENRY WILLIAMS,  
THOMAS MENDALL.  
WORCESTER.  
JOHN SPURR, CHARLES SIBLEY,  
S. SUMNER, JEDEDIAH MARCY,  
NATHANIEL WOOD, NATHANIEL RAND.  
BARNSTABLE.  
NATHANIEL HINCKLEY.  
BERKSHIRE.  
HENRY H. CHILD, SAMUEL GATES.  
HAMPTEN COUNTY.  
GEO. BANCROFT, DR. L. WRIGHT.

**NOTICE.**—The democratic citizens of Suffolk friendly to the National Administration, are requested to meet at the Old Common Council Room, Court Square, on MONDAY Evening, the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, to adopt such measures as they may deem proper relative to the nomination of candidates for the Senate from this County, to be supported at the ensuing election, and also candidates for Representatives from the city of Boston. Per order of the County Committee of Suffolk.  
PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.  
SETH J. THOMAS, Secretary.

**COUNTY CONVENTION.**—The Democratic Republicans of the several towns in the County of Essex, are requested to elect as many Delegates as they were entitled to send Representatives to the last Legislature, to attend a Convention to be held at the Agawan House, in Ipswich, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a list of Senators, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before them.  
By order of the County Committee, o10

## POETRY.

**WHERE IS LOVE?**  
Where is Love found? The happy and true;  
Who is never weary, or dull, or lonely;  
Who is ever the same, yet always new;  
Who gladdens the heart, but the pure heart only;  
Who smiles away sorrow, and drives away strife;  
Or, if the world frowns, is at hand to cheer us;  
Who smooths both the up-hill and down-hill of life;  
And in age, as in youth, is ever near us—  
Where is this Love?  
Shall we meet him in Cities? He is not there,  
Where Art presides with her thousand lures;  
And Pleasure seeks, hand in hand with Care,  
The hearts that she tempts, but never secures;  
Where Mirth never gladdens, but all that's gay  
Is the language of lead and sea-fruits outspread;  
Where the revel by night, and the busy by day,  
Bring the burning pulse and the aching head—  
Love is not there!  
Where is Love found? Where the wild flowers grow,  
And the birds and the breezes both are singing,  
And heaven and earth have a healthy glow—  
A blessing that each unto each is bringing;  
Where the fruit trees blossom, and fields are green.  
At either side of some alien river,  
And Nature—the mother of Love—is seen,  
The gentle, yet bountiful, beauty-giver—  
There Love is found.

## TREMONT THEATRE.

Mr Forrest made his first appearance, after an absence of four years, on Monday evening in the lofty character of Othello.  
Mr Forrest it is evident, has abandoned many erroneous notions of the true qualifications of a great actor, and by an arduous course of fit and eligible study and practice, has at length achieved for himself a reputation on the English stage, of which the proudest strugglers for fame, might be still more proud. It was pleasing to see the tame rant and unmeaning extravagance of gesture, so popular with some audiences, exchanged for clear and calm delineation of Nature's feelings. The deeply planted affection of the Moor, slowly and artfully undermined, was changed to a passion so terrible, so resolved, and dreadful in its operation, that the more common expressions of hate and revenge, become unworthy adjuncts to a plot in which the strongest feelings of humanity are alone affected; in which we are compelled to forget the living men, and see only their souls arrayed in action before us.  
In accordance with this wonderful property of the tragedy of Othello, Mr Forrest evinced in his readings a feeling and working of the mind that can hardly be surpassed by any living actor. He acted as a hero of noble impulse and manly spirit, whose virtuous qualities were subdued and subjected to the domination of a villain's art. Incapable of all deceit, he seemed unable to cope with it in others, and was vanquished only by the insidious duplicity of a traitor. It is remarked that although he is made wretched by a groundless doubt of his wife's fidelity, it is yet his open and confident disposition that indirectly affects his misery. By building too much trust on "honest, honest Iago," he loses his confidence in Desdemona. Thus the same generous principle works two ways, viz: to make him confident of Iago, and suspicious of his wife. Mr Forrest well portrayed this simplicity of character that leads him to act from honorable but hasty impulse and gives Iago cause to say  
"—he will as tenderly be led by the nose  
As asses are."

Mr Forrest delivered with great propriety the words,  
"—I fetch my life and being"  
"From men of royal siege" &c.  
He displayed great skill in the coolness with which he withstood the charges of Brabantio, parrying his weak accusations by the force of his "round unvarnished tale."  
In the third act where Iago begins to practice against the peace of his general, Mr F. displayed a reluctance to doubt the honesty of his wife, and a faith in Iago that seemed ready to overpower the frank and unsuspecting nature of the noble soldier. His impatience of the agony of doubt was well expressed in the following passage:—  
Iago.—"For Michael Cassio, I dare be sworn,  
Othello—I think so too.  
Iago.—Men should be what they seem, &c.  
Othello.—Certain, men should be what they seem, etc.  
Throughout the third act Mr Forrest showed great power, and except the somewhat hurried voice in which he uttered the pathetic farewell,  
"Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content," &c.  
there was little, we think, to carp at.

In the beginning of the act he was represented seated at a window in apparent meditation of the coming murder. When he delivered the speech—"It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul," he does not come forward to the audience but remains at the window gazing at the heaven. This is new, we believe, and as he addresses the cluster stars, it seems natural enough, although Othello should not be supposed to have passed the night in deliberation as he does not seem to be urged to his deed by deep meditation or a calm course of reasoning.  
Mr Forrest was received in a crowded house that greeted him with a burst of applause that might have satisfied the most ambitious actor. Mrs Barrett's admirable performance of Desdemona was worthy of the best actress on the American stage. The other parts were well sustained by a company which might do credit to any theatre in the world. P.  
The fair is closed. The exhibition is over, but the impression left on our mind, is as fresh as ever. The recollections of what we there saw, are still vivid. The mind turns back with pleasure to review and re-examine the splendid show.  
We have heretofore published and seen published, as we thought, notices of almost every article, but we were mistaken. There were hundreds of specimens, and many of them of the most interesting character, which were overlooked in the bewildering scene, and some which stand foremost in the productions of mechanical skill.  
The general arrangement of the whole affair has given such universal satisfaction, that we trust it will be considered only an act of justice to the part taken by one individual who had the responsibility of that arrangement. Our object is not to flatter, but to do justice, considering that in some cases injustice may be done by the public press as much by silence when it should speak, as by saying that which is incorrect.  
Mr Thomas Boyd, who was appointed superintendent several months ago, is a carpenter and house-builder, and was selected for the present purpose, in consequence of having given convincing evidence of his good taste on some former occasions of a public nature. The great Whig tent erected on the Common for the 4th of July celebration in 1834, and that in Cambridge, in which the Alumni held their Centennial Festival, in 1836, were both designed and built under his superintendence, and no doubt his complete success on those occasions contributed to obtain for him that confidence which led to the present appointment. We may now say with truth, his friends have not been disappointed.  
We enquired, who first suggested the practicality and necessity of a bridge between Faneuil and Quincy Halls? the answer was the superintendent. It was a bold thought and though sneered and laughed at by some when it was first proposed, and openly denounced by others, as a profligate expenditure of the money of the Association, yet every one now is ready and pleased to admit, that it was the very key-stone of the whole concern, a connecting link so indispensable that no one can see now how it possibly could have been dispensed with.  
Besides making and directing every arrangement about the Halls from the most minute to the most extensive, we find he was not an idler in other respects. A new design for a diploma was advertised for by the association when they determined to have a fair many months ago. A premium was offered, and specimens sent in by many of the best artists—eight or nine, we understand, were offered—but the one which was adopted, and it is a most ingenious production, has on the corner "designed by Thomas Boyd." The subject and arrangement of this diploma we will endeavor to lay before our readers on some future occasion.  
A splendid rose-wood door was in the exhibition and was universally admired, but there was no name attached to it. We find now that it was made by "The Superintendent." At first thought, a person would naturally ask what is there remarkable about a door? True, it is a plain looking subject, but the mechanic evinces his taste and skill in taking an article of common every day use, and showing how far that can be made to excel. The door above alluded to is like the exhibition itself, when placed before you, "The more you want to gaze." The arrangement of the wood, so as to form most splendid figures, and the mechanism so fine that they appear as if they had actually grown there, is the perfection of workmanship. The proportions also, that all the parts bear to each other, making the composition appear as a whole, without any particular part standing prominent, is the very perfection of architecture. We trust some of our wealthy citizens will secure this specimen and place it in some appropriate situation—it is fit for a Palace.  
One of the great objects of this fair was to bring to notice those mechanics and artisans amongst us who excel in their handicraft, and we doubt not when the different reports from judging committees are all arranged, and all the Premiums awarded, many individuals will be deservedly brought before the public in a manner creditable to themselves, and giving a source of pride to the community. We therefore think it is no departure from the design of the Association, to notice in the manner we have done, the works of the Superintendent. He has exhibited traits of genius, which we, in common with all Bostonians, delight to honor—and we know that such untiring industry as is here evinced, will not pass unnoticed or unrewarded in this city.—Evening Gazette.

## VOCAL MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr Editor:—It appears that the Standing Committee on Public Instruction, having been equally divided on the subject of Vocal Music in the Schools, and having asked to be discharged, the Common Council by a vote of 19 to 17 have refused to recommend the subject. Will the people submit to this treatment of nearly a unanimous recommendation of the School Committee, the body appointed directly by them, to take charge of the interests of their schools? Is it respectful to the people themselves? This vote, however, I presume, will not be considered as settling the question at rest. The Council consists of 48 members, and a majority of 2 in a quorum of 36 only, ought not to discourage the friends of the measure. I hope the question will soon be called up again, and that public attention will be kept alive to the subject through the press.  
Since this subject has been under discussion, I have been delighted to find in the late eloquent discourse of Dr Channing on Temperance, some striking passages which have a direct bearing upon this interesting subject.  
Let me first transcribe a few detached sentences which have caught my eye in the earlier part of the discourse:—  
"Our present social barriers and distinctions, in so far as they restrict sympathy, and substitute the spirit of caste, the bigotry of rank, for the spirit of humanity, for reverence of our common nature, ought to be reprobated as gross violations of the Christian law."—p. 36.  
"Are we not all of one blood, one nature, one heavenly descent; and are outward distinctions, which to-morrow are to be buried forever in the tomb, to divide us from one another, to cut off the communications of brotherly sympathy and aid?"—ib.  
I know that this cannot be done without great changes in our habits, views, feelings; but these changes must be made. A new bond must unite the scattered portions of men. A new sense of responsibility must stir up the enlightened, the prosperous the virtuous. Christianity demands this. The progress of society demands it. I see blessed omens of this, and they are among the brightest features of our time.  
"Again, to elevate and strengthen the more exposed classes of Society, it is indispensable that a Higher Education should be afforded them. We boast of the means of education afforded to the poorest here. It may be said with truth, in regard to both rich and poor, that these means are very deficient. As to moral education scarcely any provisions are made for it in our public schools. To educate is something more than to teach those etc.

ments of knowledge which are needed to get a subsistence. It is to exercise and call out the higher faculties and affections of a human being."—p. 38.

"Of what use I ask is freedom, except to call forth the best powers of all classes and of every individual? What but human improvement is the great end of society? Why ought we to sustain so anxiously republican institutions, if they do not tend to form a nobler race of men, and to spread nobleness through all conditions of social life? It is a melancholy and prevalent error among us, that persons in the laboring classes, are denied by their conditions any considerable intellectual improvement. They must live, it is thought, to work, not to fulfill the great end of a human being, which is to unfold his divinit powers and affections. But it is not so. The poorest child might and ought to have liberal means of self-improvement; and were there a true reverence for human nature and for Christianity, he would find them."

## MECHANICS' FAIR.

The fair is closed. The exhibition is over, but the impression left on our mind, is as fresh as ever. The recollections of what we there saw, are still vivid. The mind turns back with pleasure to review and re-examine the splendid show.

We have heretofore published and seen published, as we thought, notices of almost every article, but we were mistaken. There were hundreds of specimens, and many of them of the most interesting character, which were overlooked in the bewildering scene, and some which stand foremost in the productions of mechanical skill.

The general arrangement of the whole affair has given such universal satisfaction, that we trust it will be considered only an act of justice to the part taken by one individual who had the responsibility of that arrangement. Our object is not to flatter, but to do justice, considering that in some cases injustice may be done by the public press as much by silence when it should speak, as by saying that which is incorrect.

Mr Thomas Boyd, who was appointed superintendent several months ago, is a carpenter and house-builder, and was selected for the present purpose, in consequence of having given convincing evidence of his good taste on some former occasions of a public nature. The great Whig tent erected on the Common for the 4th of July celebration in 1834, and that in Cambridge, in which the Alumni held their Centennial Festival, in 1836, were both designed and built under his superintendence, and no doubt his complete success on those occasions contributed to obtain for him that confidence which led to the present appointment. We may now say with truth, his friends have not been disappointed.

We enquired, who first suggested the practicality and necessity of a bridge between Faneuil and Quincy Halls? the answer was the superintendent. It was a bold thought and though sneered and laughed at by some when it was first proposed, and openly denounced by others, as a profligate expenditure of the money of the Association, yet every one now is ready and pleased to admit, that it was the very key-stone of the whole concern, a connecting link so indispensable that no one can see now how it possibly could have been dispensed with.

Besides making and directing every arrangement about the Halls from the most minute to the most extensive, we find he was not an idler in other respects. A new design for a diploma was advertised for by the association when they determined to have a fair many months ago. A premium was offered, and specimens sent in by many of the best artists—eight or nine, we understand, were offered—but the one which was adopted, and it is a most ingenious production, has on the corner "designed by Thomas Boyd." The subject and arrangement of this diploma we will endeavor to lay before our readers on some future occasion.

A splendid rose-wood door was in the exhibition and was universally admired, but there was no name attached to it. We find now that it was made by "The Superintendent." At first thought, a person would naturally ask what is there remarkable about a door? True, it is a plain looking subject, but the mechanic evinces his taste and skill in taking an article of common every day use, and showing how far that can be made to excel. The door above alluded to is like the exhibition itself, when placed before you, "The more you want to gaze." The arrangement of the wood, so as to form most splendid figures, and the mechanism so fine that they appear as if they had actually grown there, is the perfection of workmanship. The proportions also, that all the parts bear to each other, making the composition appear as a whole, without any particular part standing prominent, is the very perfection of architecture. We trust some of our wealthy citizens will secure this specimen and place it in some appropriate situation—it is fit for a Palace.

One of the great objects of this fair was to bring to notice those mechanics and artisans amongst us who excel in their handicraft, and we doubt not when the different reports from judging committees are all arranged, and all the Premiums awarded, many individuals will be deservedly brought before the public in a manner creditable to themselves, and giving a source of pride to the community. We therefore think it is no departure from the design of the Association, to notice in the manner we have done, the works of the Superintendent. He has exhibited traits of genius, which we, in common with all Bostonians, delight to honor—and we know that such untiring industry as is here evinced, will not pass unnoticed or unrewarded in this city.—Evening Gazette.

## VOCAL MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr Editor:—It appears that the Standing Committee on Public Instruction, having been equally divided on the subject of Vocal Music in the Schools, and having asked to be discharged, the Common Council by a vote of 19 to 17 have refused to recommend the subject. Will the people submit to this treatment of nearly a unanimous recommendation of the School Committee, the body appointed directly by them, to take charge of the interests of their schools? Is it respectful to the people themselves? This vote, however, I presume, will not be considered as settling the question at rest. The Council consists of 48 members, and a majority of 2 in a quorum of 36 only, ought not to discourage the friends of the measure. I hope the question will soon be called up again, and that public attention will be kept alive to the subject through the press.

Since this subject has been under discussion, I have been delighted to find in the late eloquent discourse of Dr Channing on Temperance, some striking passages which have a direct bearing upon this interesting subject.  
Let me first transcribe a few detached sentences which have caught my eye in the earlier part of the discourse:—  
"Our present social barriers and distinctions, in so far as they restrict sympathy, and substitute the spirit of caste, the bigotry of rank, for the spirit of humanity, for reverence of our common nature, ought to be reprobated as gross violations of the Christian law."—p. 36.  
"Are we not all of one blood, one nature, one heavenly descent; and are outward distinctions, which to-morrow are to be buried forever in the tomb, to divide us from one another, to cut off the communications of brotherly sympathy and aid?"—ib.  
I know that this cannot be done without great changes in our habits, views, feelings; but these changes must be made. A new bond must unite the scattered portions of men. A new sense of responsibility must stir up the enlightened, the prosperous the virtuous. Christianity demands this. The progress of society demands it. I see blessed omens of this, and they are among the brightest features of our time.

"Again, to elevate and strengthen the more exposed classes of Society, it is indispensable that a Higher Education should be afforded them. We boast of the means of education afforded to the poorest here. It may be said with truth, in regard to both rich and poor, that these means are very deficient. As to moral education scarcely any provisions are made for it in our public schools. To educate is something more than to teach those etc.

ments of knowledge which are needed to get a subsistence. It is to exercise and call out the higher faculties and affections of a human being."—p. 38.

"Of what use I ask is freedom, except to call forth the best powers of all classes and of every individual? What but human improvement is the great end of society? Why ought we to sustain so anxiously republican institutions, if they do not tend to form a nobler race of men, and to spread nobleness through all conditions of social life? It is a melancholy and prevalent error among us, that persons in the laboring classes, are denied by their conditions any considerable intellectual improvement. They must live, it is thought, to work, not to fulfill the great end of a human being, which is to unfold his divinit powers and affections. But it is not so. The poorest child might and ought to have liberal means of self-improvement; and were there a true reverence for human nature and for Christianity, he would find them."

As these sentences caught my eye, so instinct with the true spirit of christianity and republicanism, I could not forbear giving them to your readers, as well for their intrinsic worth as their bearing on the question before us. I will now subjoin the remarks which directly refer to the measure under consideration, congratulating its advocates that they have such an advocate as Dr Channing on their side.

"The first means which I shall suggest of placing a people beyond the temptations of intemperance is to furnish them with the means of innocent pleasure. By innocent pleasure I mean such as excite moderately; such as produce a cheerful frame of mind, not hoisterous mirth such as refresh instead of exhausting the system; such as recur frequently, rather than continue long; such as send us back to our daily duties invigorated in body and in spirit. In every community there must be pleasures, relaxations and means of agreeable excitement; and if innocent ones are not furnished, resort must be had to criminal. Man was made to enjoy, as well as to labor, and the state of society should be adapted to this principle of human nature. Men drink to excess very often to shake off depression, or to satisfy the restless thirst for agreeable excitement, and these motives are excluded in a cheerful community. A gloomy state of society, in which there are few innocent recreations, may be expected to abound in drunkenness, if opportunities are afforded. The savage drinks to excess, because his hours of sobriety are dull and unvaried—because in losing the consciousness of his condition and his existence, he loses little which he wishes to retain. The laboring classes are most exposed to intemperance, because they have at present few other pleasurable excitements. A man who, after toil, has resources of blameless recreation, is less tempted than others to seek self-oblivion. He has too many of the pleasures of a man, to take up with those of a brute. Thus the encouragement of simple, innocent enjoyment is an important means of temperance.

These remarks show the importance of encouraging the efforts, which have commenced among us, for spreading the accomplishment of Music through our whole community. It is now proposed that this shall be made a regular branch in our schools; and every friend of the people must wish success to the experiment. I am not now called to speak of the good influences of Music, particularly of the strength which it may and ought to give to the religious sentiment, and to all pure



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ROBERT C. ROBERT, Age 15 and 12 years old.



